THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSON NAMED AND PARTY AND PARTY.

HE Labor day procession was coming down the street. The first man in it was six feet four inches tall, with a bearskin hat on his head that raised him to seven feet. He was the drum mafor of the band and was twirling his big silver-headed staff and throwing It late the air with fine jugglery. Behind him came the band. Then came the different unions marching in line, every man looking happy on this clear September day that he could lay aside his hammer or his trowel or whatsoever tool best represented his trade and step out to the inspiring strains of martial music.

Among those who lined the sidewalk, occupied the steps of the buildings or climbed the lamp-posts along the line of march was a certain Mrs. O'Toole, who had recently come over from Ireland. With her was her son Daniel, six years old. The mother was standing with the crowd on the curb, but Danny was perched with leg on each side of a horizontal piece of iron under the lamp, straining his eyes to catch the first glimpse of sunlight that would strike the brass horns of the

"They're comin,' mother!" he shoutwild with excitement. True enough, a line of mounted police wheeled around a corner, and in another moment the strains of music were heard in the distance. Danny kept his mother informed of each appearance as it was revealed to him. "Oh, mother, you'd oughter see the man on a horse with a whole lot o' other men with horses. They've all got broad, white things over their

shoulders and hold round sticks in their hands with ribbons round 'em." The big horns grew hoarser, the bass drum pounded louder, the piccolo shrilled harder, as the columns ad-

The drum major passed, the band passed, the grand marshal and his aids



"Which?" Cried Danny

passed. Then came the carpenters union, the plumbers' union and the ma-"Oh, Danny," cried Mrs. O'Toole,

there's your father!" Now, Danny O'Toole had known ever since he was old enough to know anything that his father had left him his mother in Ireland, when Danny was a baby, to come to Amer-He was to send money home and when he got enough together to send for his wife and boy he would do so. For awhile letters had come from him, then they had ceased. "Which?" cried Danny.

the red bend. Call him." Danny, knowing only one way to at. logical convenience, of industrial fataltract his parent's attention, shouted ism, and class quietism. On the con-"Redhead!" with all the power of his trary, "the general body of economic little lungs. The man heard him and, students (and this includes our naturning his head, saw a kid on a lamp- tional lenders of industry), assert that the creation of a great unprecedented post waving his hat at him. Then, poverty, understood as economic inlowering his eyes, he saw his wife sufficiency, is an incident of industrial betterment in the condition of the looking in his direction. Leaving the evolution, not an essential of the eco- working classes. Wages have risen, ranks, he came across the street, el- nomic structure; that its presence im- expenditures have increased for nonbowed his way through the crowd to plies maladjustment, not normal work- physical satisfaction; the deposits in his wife, and she fell into his arms. ling; that its control may be effected savings banks have augmented; the

was not getting his share on this famfly reunion, dropped down on his father with one leg on each shoulder. His father pulled him down into his

"The child?" asked O'Toole, "Yes. It's Danny."

ther's so glad to see you."

Danny got a hug that made him cry out, and, drawing off as far as he could, he punched his hugger with his little fist. "Don't you hurt me that way ng'in!"

he said, fiercely. "Oh. Danny," said Mrs. O'Toole, laughing through her tears, "your fa-

That ended the O'Toole family's interest in the Labor day procession. O'Toole went with his wife and boy to their rooms, where he explained denly taken ill and attacked with loss memory. It had partially returned to him and he had written his wife, but she had already left Ireland for

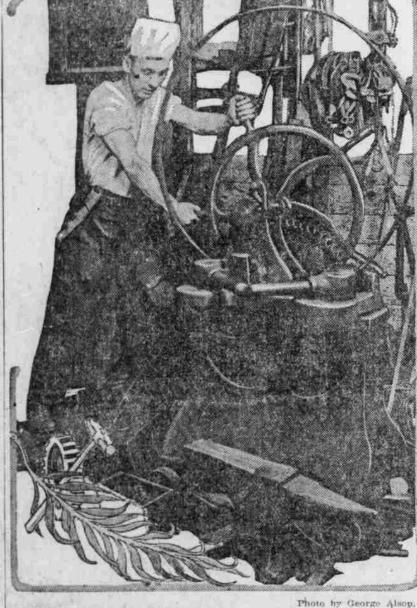
learned his trade and can swing a stedgehammer with any man, And when Labor day processions march down the street between admiring of the deficient and defective classes its unprecedented social surplus, our crowds Danny is sure to be among them. And he takes a great interest in the day because it is the anniversary of his first meeting with his fathen in America and of his family re-

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Labor Must Maintain Freedom. The labor movement makes demands that bring immediate betterment into the lives of workers today. It must be free to make demands for tomorrow and to change its demands if deemed wise for the next week or the next

It must be perfectly free from precedent and theory, in order to do the practical thing in the most effective of labor is the cause of all. Caution manner. It can yield control over its for one is for the advantage of all, fundamental economic power to no die- and where there is this mutual considtator, whether benevolent or other- eration labor in the wider sense can- to the good women who are compelled

His Holiday



ODAY we pay a tribute to the power behind the thronethe man who sweats and delves and toils for everything we own. He plots our channels, paves our streets, he steers the ship of state, he holds within a giant's grasp great engineering feats. He walks out to catastrophes with steady, fearless eye he looks on death a thousand times - he's not afraid to die He hears big speeches in his praise, he smiles (and well he may) he knows his power and what we keep in this, his holiday.

POVERTY RECOGNIZED AS SOCIAL DISEASE

Leaders of Thought Say Its Disappearance Will in Time Be Effected by Adoption of Wise Social Party.

Grit It is not to die, or even to die of hunger, that makes man wretched; many men have dled; all men must dle.

But it is to live miserable we know not why; to work sore and yet gain nothing; to be heat-worn, weary, yet isolated, unrelated, girt in with cold, universal laissex faire-Thomas Carlyle.

physical disease, so poverty is a dis- arrangement of its own powers, and ease of the social organism. It is probably the greatest burden humanity zation of natural energies. The difstaggers under and it exacts directly and indirectly its toll from all mem- luxuries, the rise of arts and letters, hers of society. Why should there be hungry mouths when the proper cultivation of even one state of the Union would furnish sufficient food for our whole population? Why should millions shiver underclothed every winter when we are able to furnish textiles for the whole world? Why should there be grim periods of unemployment with vast natural resources yet untouched? These and similar questions are beginning to demand an answer that must be more than a smug, hypocritical shouldering of the respon-

sibility upon Providence. Poverty Never Essential. As Professor Hollander declares, the attitude of hopeless pessimism toward the problem of poverty, has practically "The man on the far side, him with passed or is passing. We no longer tamely accept the postulates of theo-

from the facts of economic experigreat English economist and thinker, Prof. Alfred Marshall, who voices the

foredoomed from their birth to grind- sequent misery still stands wolflike at ing toil, unrewarded by even the bare our threshold. In the words of Profesnecessities of decent existence, within reach if we are willing to pay of modern industry. The very forcesfor it and formly desire its achieve- which increase the national product ment. The campaign, many of its fea- and enlarge the social surplus, if left tures now in development, is mainly to themselves, breed conditions of one of social and economic betterments want. . . . Far from diminishing for the correction of social injustice, with increased wealth production, the for the increase of the earning power misery resulting from such causes is, That was a number of years ago. of labor and capital, not one but both in the face of social inaction, likely to Since then Danny O'Toole has grown as a unit of efficient production; for augment and intensify. Society may to be a stalwart young fellow, has the prolongation of human life through grow richer, civilization may advance. public sanitation and hygiene, together and yet poverty continue to gnaw canwith preventive medicine in a war on cer-like at its vitals."

in this war upon poverty.

Cause for Congratulation. It is well that the nation should

pause on one day each year to do hon- human attribute and has none of the or to the type of labor which stands for | characteristics of property. If the la-American industry. It is labor as a bor power of a human being is propcelebrate. All may join in congratu- some other person than himself and lating labor. Wages have been raised, the work ceases being a free individhours have been shortened. The cause | ual. not help but gain.

The success of this battle with poverty is contingent upon the existence of a social surplus, the basis of all social well-being. That is, as a nation we must produce goods or services much in excess of our immediate needs of subsistence. And we are doing that today upon a scale never before known in the world. It has made us the richest nation with wealth estimated at there is enough and more than enough Alfred W. Greeley in Pennsylvania to feed all that any should hunger, save, perhaps, the chronically criminal social types.

Civilization has kept pace with in-T IS beginning to be recognized most that man could wrest from nathat the great bulk of the burden ture, society has attained an incredof poverty is as unnecessary and lible economic productivity by the depreventable as smallpox or tuber- velopment of intellectual force and culosis. Just as tuberculosis is a manual dexterity, by the more efficient most of all by the discovery and utilifusion of comforts, the possibilities of the spread of culture-in a word, the development of civilization is the consequence of increased economic production." And furthermore, we can place no limit to the future rate of increase in production clearly assign-

> The history of the United States illustrates the working of this principle which has ousted the gloomy, pessimistic prophecy of Malthus. From 1850 to 1900 the population increased 226 per cent, while the production of the eight great cereals increased 409 per cent. And what is true of our agricultural products is also true even to a greater extent of iron and steel, textiles and other manufactures. Our per capita wealth in 1850 was \$307. It is now supposed to be about \$1,800 or \$2,000.

Workers' Condition Bettered.

Together with this great increase in national production and wealth, with social surplus, has gone a wonderful Meanwhile, Danny, seeing that he by wise social policy, and that its ulti- per capita consumption of wheat, unprecedented improvement in condition of the workers.

But the creation of this huge social doctrine of social hopefulness in de- surplus has not removed the challenge claring that just as we have out of want; it has not destroyed the grown the conviction that slavery, menace of poverty. It has only made which the ancient world regarded as a solution of a bitter problem possian ordinance of nature, is necessary, ble. While there is no doubt that the so we are abandoning the belief that intensity of poverty is less today than poverty must exist, or that there in the past, even in this country, yet should be great numbers of people the challenge of poverty and its consor Hollander: "The root of the The conquest of poverty is now an problem lies deeper. Poverty, like cerconomic possibility. It is definitely tain of its primary causes, is a phase

preventable disease; for the salvage | Our enormous national wealth with of society, and for the rectification of vast natural resources which we are underpayment and the prevention of conserving in time, our national ideals unemployment, understood as involun- and aspirations for social, political and tary idleness of competent workmen, industrial justice, are the factors Every factor of human betterment is which, sooner or later, may give us the doing its part directly or indirectly, unique distinction of being the world's first nation to abolish poverty.

> Labor and Property. The power to work is necessarily a

All honor to the men of brawn and to strive for a livelihood.

HORSE AND COW **COMBINATION BARN**

This Article Tells How to Put Up Such Structure With Little Waste.

LIGHT AND AIR IN PLENTY

Best Possible Sanitary Condition of Utmost Importance in Housing Cattle That Produce First Grade Milk.

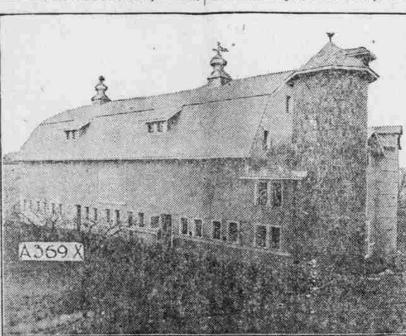
By WILLIAM A. RADFORD. Mr William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for he readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

of horses, as would be the requirement taken care of just as effectively. The

extending the feed carrier track into the horse stable. As a rule, the horse stable in the combination barn will be smaller than the cow stable, so that if the grain feed is stored, say, near the partition between the two parts of the barn, it would probably be unnecessary to install feed carrier equipment in the horse stable.

It is of primary importance that the

cow stable be given special attention, with the object of assuring the best possible sanitary conditions, which infers that lighting and ventilation must be carefully treated. It is assumed that at least a part of the animals honsed in the barn will be dairy cows, and it is for this reason that the requirements just named are so necessary. Indeed, it is a far-sighted precaution to provide the best there is in lighting and ventilation in any barn in which animals of any kind are housed, for the money spent in this way is returned many times in the improved health of the animals, which means higher sale value, and in the greater ease with which the work in the barn may be done. The secret of maintaining good, clean air in the stables is, of course, In removing the animal waste as quickly as possible. Even extra effort in this direction, however, cannot accomplish success-Combination barns are often neces- ful results if advantage is not taken sary since they may be built at a low- of the germ-destroying action of suner cost per animal than two barns light and if an effort is not made to to give the same housing capacity, quickly remove what polluted air must There is no objection to the combina- of necessity be circulated through tion barn, provided the horse stable the stable due to contact with pollutand the cow stable are definitely sep- ing agents necessarily present tempoarated, plenty of light is allowed to rarily, and to remove the spent air enter each part and an adequate ven- coming from the lungs of the animals. tilating system is installed. It is These things have to be mentioned as easier to provide for a number of having special bearing on the dairy horses in the cow barn than it is to fur- cow stable. There are two good reanish accommodations for a single team sons why the horse stable should be



something close to \$250,000,000,000. It if the cow barn happened to be | most important reason is that it pro is an intolerable condition that when situated a considerable distance from tects the investment in these horses and the unemployable of various anti- and when it is necessary to stable ble. them in the cow barn, they must either | The larger combination barn shown

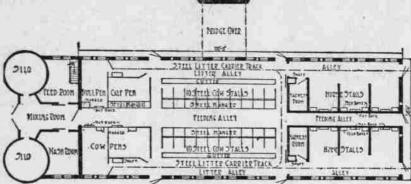
> lighting. the cow stalls will determine how the rooms and the mixing room. ment is used, its installation is very much simplified if the barn is ar-

alleys are concerned. In a combina-

the horse barn. At least one team of The lesser reason is that it prevents. horses is usually needed handy to the air-pollution in the cow stables by poscow barn, for one purpose or another, sible transmission from the horse sta-

be placed in open stalls, which is very in the accompanying illustrations is ventilation and main barn is divided in the ratio desired, the cow stalls are arranged to the stalls arranged along a central al- through, in the manner already menley and a tight partition is built be- tioned. The silos are built a short tween the cow stable and the horse distance from the end of the barn stable, sliding doors being provided proper, and a connecting structure is at the alleys. The method of placing built in, which is used for the feed Alalleys are to be used. In case the though not shown on the plan, most cows face in, the central alley will be owners would probably desire a feed a feeding alley, and it will undoubt- carrier track through the center of edly be continued through the horse the barn from the feed mixing room to stable, where the horses will also the far end of the building. In addiface in. The alleys along the outer tion to the twenty single cow stalls, walls will then be litter alleys, and which should be equipped with modern these also will continue through the sanitary walls and stanchions, there other part of the barn. The most im- are four pens which may be used for portant reason why the two parts of any special purpose desired or necesthe barn should be arranged in the sary. The double horse stalls are same way is that if modern barn equip- used and harness rooms are as nearly dust-proof as it is possible to make them

ranged symmetrically as far as the Plenty of large windows are shown on the perspective view. It will be



mate disappearance is a fair inference sugar and meat have grown; the death | tion barn arranged in the manner de | noticed that there is a small opening the stable, there would be cause for hay mow.

rate has declined, and, taken alto- scribed, the litter carrier track would in the wall of the building at the botgether, there has been a steady and be extended through from one end of tom of each pair of windows. These the the barn to the other, and possibly openings are the inlet openings of the out of the barn at one end to the fresh-air flues. These flues are built manure pile or, better still, to the into the wall up to the hay mow and manure spreader, if it is possible to are then extended over to the center dispose of the manure as fast as the alley, where the fresh air is liberated spreader is filled. Whether or not the near the heads of the animals. The feed carrier track would be extended intake openings are fitted with wireinto the horse stable would depend mesh screens. The foul air flues comupon the method of storing the feed plete the ventilating system up to the In the barn. In case all of the grain ventilators themselves. These flues feed is stored at the end of the barn re- take the foul air from near the floor mote from the horse stable, as it at four points adjacent to the litter night be if the silos were located at alleys. Each of the two ventilators this point and the feed mixing room | serves two of the flues. By-pass openand feed rooms were partitioned off ings may be placed in the flues near from the stable, so that dust would the ventilators so that the same vennot be carried into the atmosphere in | tilators will handle the air in the

> The Aroostock type of storage house, with concrete or masonry house is in use in that state.

"Do you read for instruction or

"Neither," replied the man with a Sappho. fired look. "I read war dispatches, I never learn anything in particular roared back the skipper of the craft characteristic of the people which we erty, then it must be the possession of about the war, and, of course, see nothing to make me smile."

Trimming Hats. "I am thinking of having my old bat trimmed, dearle. What do you think just expired. about It?" "Aw, shux-honey-don't trim your

old hat-trim your husband."

A Child Shall Lead Them. Modern and cultured persons, I be-

lieve, object to their children seeing basement walls and wooden super- kitchen company or being taught by structure, seems to be distinctively a a woman like Pegotty. But surely product of Maine, and so far as has it is more important to be educated een observed is not found to any ex- in a sense of human dignity and equalent outside of the state. It is an ex- ity than in anything else in the world. sensively constructed house and is al- And a child who has once had to renost always located on a sidehill or spect a kind and capable woman of knoll in order that advantage may be the lower classes will respect the This present order shall disappear betaken of a ground-level entrance. lower classes forever. The true way That such houses have proved satis- to overcome the evil in class distincfactory to the potato grower in Maine tion is not to denounce them as revo is evident from the fact that practi- intionists denounce them, but to igcally no other style of potato storage nore them as children ignore them,-G. K. Chesterton.

> Not a "She," "What ship is that and where's she bound?" roared the skipper of the

"Never mind where we're bound!" to the windward. "And don't call this reached manhood, and the girl was ship 'she!' This is a mail boat."

Shop Talk. Mamma Willis-Your uncle Tom has Willie Willis (whose papa is an insurance agent)-Well, can't we have

him renewed?-Judge.

INTERNATIONAL

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LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 2 THE SHEPHERD OF CAPTIVE IS-RAEL.

LESSON TEXT-Ezekiel 34. GOLDEN TEXT-The Lord is my sheperd, I shall not want .- Psa. 23:1. With the complete subversion of the kingdom of Judah, the national consciousness was largely crushed and the people were without heart for the common affairs of life. Ezekiel,

though born in Jerusalem, prophesied in Babylon near the River Kebar. The object of his prophesying was to encourage the captives by placing before them God's promise of their return to their own land. His name signifies, "God will strengthen," which is very appropriate to the mission which in he providence of God he was called upon to fill. The vision of the Good Shepherd was very striking and most fitting to accomplish this.

I. Israel's Faithless Shepherds Denounced. (vv. 1-10). These false shepherds included the kings, princes, judges and priests. Ezekiel points out that the captivity was because of sin, but he shows that the greatest guilt obtains with reference to these leaders. They were placed in the position to care for and protect the sheep. The following indictments are brought against them:

1. They fed themselves instead of the flock (v. 2). They were essentially selfish. They ministered to themselves instead of the sheep. Too many today are filling public offices for the sake of private gain. Sometimes even ministers are found who are more concerned about themselves, their pleasures and profits, than they are about the souls of the people who support

2. They were cruel (v. 3). They were not only mere hirelings, guilty of looking after themselves, but they actually behaved like robbers, preying upon the flocks. All are guilty of this same sin who use their influence and power to the disadvantage of others. In the theocratic kingdom such behavfor was peculiarly obnoxious, as the rulers and ministers were representatives of Jehovah himself. The minister and public officer today is acting in his capacity for God, not for himself, therefore he should make the cause of heaven his chief concern.

3. They neglected the diseased, vounded, wayward, and lost (vv. 4-6). As a result of their selfish cruelty the sheep were without food; therefore exposed to disease; had no bond of unity, were exposed to the ravages of wild beasts. God's flocks are in many places thus suffering and dying creased economic production. "Start- poor practice, or a special inclosure an example of good practice in the because they have not been fed. God's ing from a rude social order wherein nust be provided for them, which design of a building of this sort. The judgments are against such (vv. 7-10).

II. The Faithful Shepherd (vv. 11-16). The Shepherd here is none other Ordinarily, the combination barn has face in and the alleys are extended than Jesus Christ. The wonderful blessings here described will be realized by Israel in millenial times. This blessed condition will be ushered in sincerely all should pray, "Thy kingdom come." When the true Shepherd 1. He will seek his lost sheep (v. 11).

> wilfulness on their part, and neglect on the part of faithless shepherds, Jesus will seek them out and save them. To save the lost was his peculiar mission (Luke 19:10). 2. He will rescue them from the power of their enemies (v. 12). God's sheep have real enemies and they have fallen into the enemies' hands, but the

Faithful Shepherd is able to deliver

Though they have gone astray through

them. "No one is able to pluck them out of his hands" (John 10:28, 29). 3. He will bring them back to their own land (v. 13). Poor, scattered Israel shall one day (may it be soon!) be brought back to their own land. This is the one unmistakable sign by which we may know the beginning of the end of this dispensation. Be assured that it is not wars, nor pestilences that mark the sign of the close of this age, but the movements of Is-

4. He will feed them (vv. 14, 15). 'I will feed my flock, and I will cause them to lie down, saith the Lord God. I will seek that which was lost, and bring again that which was driven away, and will bind up that which was broken, and will strengthen that which was sick; but I will destroy the fat and the strong; I will feed them with judgment."

This means that regathered Israel shall enjoy all that the loving kindness and wisdom of God has enabled him to provide, even though they are away through their wilfulness and neg-

5. He will seek that which was lost (v. 16). That which has been driven away he will seek and bring it back 6. He will heal them from weak-

ness and suffering (v. 16). All the wounds which Israel has received these many centuries shall be healed For the Shepherd Healer there are no incurable ills, neither any diseases that baffle his skill. The weak and tender shall be cared for by him. While all these blessings are peculiarly for Israel, they likewise can be enloyed by all those who will receive his grace now and allow him to restore and heal them. 111. The Golden Age (vv. 23-27)

The vision of the world as it now is. is most disheartening. It is midnight darkness. In this blackness we wonder why God does not interpose. We wonder how he can be silent. While midnight is upon us we are hopeful. for we see the bow of God's promise of better things flung across the sky. fore the new. In that new order; 1. Jesus Christ, David's Son, shall ne king (vv. 23, 24). This new era of

blessedness can only come into reali zation when God's Son shall establish his kingdom upon the earth. "Oft in Danger, Oft in Woe."

That soldierly hymn, "Oft in Dan-

ger, Oft in Woe," was actually written by a boy and girl who never saw one another The boy was poor Henry Kirke White, who died before he Frances Fuller-Maitland. The fact is that when the boy-poet died the little girl was not born. Exactly when Kirke White wrote the verses is not known, for they were found among his papers after his death. He had worked some sums in algebra on the same

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

PEACOCK WAYS.

"Mr. and Mrs. Peacock," said Daddy, "were walking along very proudly, just as if they owned the whole world, or at least the whole barnyard. "'Good morning, Mr. and Mrs. Pea-

cock,' gobbled Mr. Turkey. "'Good morning,' said Mr. and Mrs. Peacock at the same time, as they waved their beautiful tails as much as to say, 'Ah, how good it is of us to speak to you all. We are so handsome, so superior, so gorgeous.' "'Cluck, cluck, cackle, cackle,' said

the hens. "Mr. and Mrs. Peacock answered just as politely, and with just the ame fine manner. "'We're having a grain party,' said

the turkeys. Do you want to come?' "'No, thank you,' said Mr. Peacock. 'We have another engagement.' "'And pray what is it?' asked Mr. Gobble Turkey.

"I would hardly say that it was polite of you to ask,' answered Mrs. Peacock, holding her head high in the air. "'Oh, dear; oh, dear,' gobbled Mr. Turkey. 'Aren't we handsome, though, and oh, so snobbish! We hate to speak to others, don't we? Well, look at your feet then! Ha, ha, gobble, gobble!' And how Mr. Gobble Turkey

laughed. "For the peacocks dropped their ceautiful tails and hung their heads in shame. Their feet are so ugly and they are so ashamed of them. When any creature speaks of their feet they will hang their heads and their spreadout tails will drop.

"Of course it was rather mean of Mr. Gobble Turkey to speak in such a way to the peacocks, but then he was very angry at them for being so rude to him when he had asked a simple question.

"He was used to barnyard ways where no one minds what anyone else is doing and where there are not silly, R. Schiffmann Co., Proprietors, St. Paul, Minn. snobbish ways. "And also he very much suspected the peacocks of something, and so he

persisted in his question. But they hurried away. "'And I invited them so nicely to my



cock." grain party is one of the finest affairs every given in Turkeyland for

turkeys have all kinds of delicious grain foods at them.' " 'I do believe he has stolen a nestor else that she has stolen one,' said Mr. Gobble Turkey slowly.

"'Who and what are you talking about?' asked the other animals. 'You were just having a little fight with the peacocks and then you were talking about your grain party and suddenly you begin and talk so that we cannot understand what you say.'

"'You know,' said Mr. Gobble Turkey, 'that the peacocks do not care at all about building their own homes or their own nests. No, they are very lazy. And they do not take any pride in the fact that they make their own home. They would rather someone else did the work, and they just take a home that they can find easily. Yes, I do believe-'

"'What?' interrupted the other animals. 'You mean you think that the peacocks have stolen a nest and have surried off to the long grass with it?" "'Just what I think,' said Mr. Gob-

ble Turkey. "'Well, it is strange,' said the other imals, 'to think that they don't care about making their very own homes. And so they're up to their old tricks." "'Yes,' said Mr. Gobble Turkey. 'I uppose they will always steal their nests-it is just their way of getting homes. And peacocks will always be the same-I suppose-always.'

"'And we hope turkeys will be, too,' said the other animals, 'and always give grain parties.' "'Indeed they will,' said Mr. Gobble

Turkey. 'And now follow me.' "So Mr. Gobble Turkey led his friends to the place where he was giving the grain party, and the peacocks went off by themselves in the long grass with their stolen nest, which they thought was quite as nice a home as if they had taken a great deal of trouble over making it. And they liked it better-for they had had no trou-

their peacock tastes."

ble and yet had a home which suited "Ethel," said her mother, "have you een at my preserves again?"

Ethel at once became very busy aranging her doll's hair, "Mother," she eplied, "when you were a little girl idn't grandma teach you, same's you nave me, not to be 'quisitive?"-Ladies' Home Journal. Don't Be a Derelict.

Shipwreck and derelict go together

a boy or girl listens to bad advice

follows bad examples they become

hipwrecked and all that is left is a

derelict. You will find a lot of them n jail, but countless more of them Look out how you start out. Look sefore you leap. Stop, look, listen.

Safety first. To Live Happy. In order to live happlest one must be mindful of the happiness of others

Better to Be Broken. Bad promises are better broken than

Way Out of Difficulty. The best way out of most difficulties is to go bravely through them.

Don't Disappoint Them. Others may disappoint you, but you cannot afford to disappoint yourself. Smile in the Home.

One smile in the home is worth two

on the street.

but almost before I knew it, I was all bent over like a man a hundred years old.

"I began to grow worse as the days passed and finally I had to take to Ir. Smith. my bed where I remaine, for weeks. My head pained terribly and my back just throthed. I was always dizzy and it seemed as if everything was thirling. Little black specks came before my eyes and I also suffered from painful and seanty passages of the kidney secretions. Everything seemed dark and dreary.

Doan' Kidney Pills completely cured me and I am enjoying the best of

IN BED FOR WEEKS

Mr. Smith Was in a Bad Way,

But Doan's Restored Him to

the Best of Health.

In April, 1916, Louis Smith, 98 New St., Hackensack, N. J., said: "Words fail to describe the misery I endured from kidney complaint. In my work I have to do a lot of heavy lifting and this weakened my kidneys. At first I only suffered from a slight backache, but almost before I knew it. I was all bent over like it. I was all bent over like

"Sworn to before me."
E. M. Johnson, Justice Peace. on March 19, 1917, Mr. Smith added: 'I will never forget what Doan's have done for me. Whenever I catch cold on my kidneys, I can depend on Doan's to fix me up all right."

red me and I am enjoying the best of

DOAN'S HIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBUPN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S

AND ASTHMADOR CIGARETTES positively gives INSTANT RSIJHE in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been considered incurable, after having tried every other means of relief in valu, Asthmatics should avail themselves of this guarantee offerthrough their own druggist. Buy a fe-cent package and present this announcement to your druggist. You will be the sole judge as to whether you are benefited and in druggist will give you back your money if you as not. We do not know of any fairer propositio which we could make.



the expenses of furnishing a house for He (despondently)-But who will pay the other half?

She (delightedly)-Father says if we

want to get married he will pay half

Red Cross Ball Blue, made in America, therefore the best, delights the housewife, All good grocers. Adv.

Fallen Greatness. "Lizzie does put on such airs. She says the young man she's engaged to is at work in the trenches." "I know that's strictly true. He's employed by a gas company."

Soja Beans. Are good when prepared the right way. Alice Pork and Beans are prepared so you will like them .- Adv.

Treating Garden Seeds "Do you know how to treat garden eeds?" "Certainly."

"Same as you treat your friends in prohibition town-give 'em sem-The Effects of Habit. In reward of faithful political serv-

ice an ambitious saloonkeeper was appointed police magistrate. "What's the charge aga'in this man?" he inquired when the first case "Drunk, yer honor," said the poli

The newly-made magistrate frowned ipon the trembling defendant, "Guilty or not guilty?" he demanded "Sure, sir," faltered the accused, "I

never drink a drop." "Have a cigar then," urged his honor persuasively, as he absently polished the top of the judicial desk with his pocket handkerchief

Of Course They Would. Election time was drawing near and an enthusiastic politician was address ing his constituents in a frenzied reduced to cold thought, were diamet rically opposed to one another, but each proposal was received with applause. A judge turned to his com panion and said: This reminds me of the Irish leader who was cheering his men on to battle. "Min," said he, "ye are on the verbe of battle, an' I want

to ask ye before ye start, will yez fight or will yez run?" "We will," came a chorus of eager "Which will yez do?" says he.

"We will not," says they. "Aha, thank ye, me min," says he, "I thought ye would."-Philadelphia Ledger.



economy.

"There's a Reason"